

THE STATE JOURNAL.

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By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Wednesday: For Kansas—generally fair; slightly cooler in western portions Wednesday afternoon; southerly winds becoming northwesterly in western portion.

SANDERS' army has been found guilty, but the big question is what shall be done with them.

THE plot to blow up the United States treasury will probably not have the effect of inflating the currency.

Not until Artz is positively known to be on his raft, whirling down the turbid Missouri, will it be safe to rejoice.

THE coopers in the Chicago packing houses have at last gone on a strike; it couldn't be staved off any longer.

WITH Dr. Parkhurst and Boss Croker both in Europe, the hosts of light and darkness can take a rest for awhile.

A COLORED man named Razor was shot at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. His name couldn't keep the other fellow from getting the edge over him.

GEN. BENNETT got away with the \$103 in the army treasury, but it is due to Gen. Artz to say that it wasn't his fault that Bennett took it.

WHEN Senator Hill grows passionate over anything, as he is said to have been over the tariff bill, it excites curiosity as to how much there is in it for him.

SENATOR PETTIGREW will not be blamed by his fellow senators for wanting to stay at home from the sugar investigation. A great many others wish they were there too.

HELEN M. GUGGAR got \$15,000 for making less than a dozen political speeches in Massachusetts. Did the Prohibitionists ask the price before inviting her to Kansas?

SENATOR PEPPER and Hill both jumped to their feet at the same time in the senate yesterday, presumably to do the same thing. An explanation from Mr. Pepper is demanded.

CONGRESS finally listened to Coxey and is now going to hear Morrison I. Swift. If this course had been taken in the first place congress would have saved itself much unpopularity as well as trouble.

ALL the eastern papers are telling Kansas how to purge herself of Populist rule. Kansas will take care of that without their help and they can devote needed time and attention to healing their own sores.

REV. DR. PAXTON has had to pay \$10 fine for not reporting Colonel Breckinridge's wedding. As the colonel probably owes him the wedding fee yet Dr. Paxton won't care for any more such weddings.

It was suggested as a new thing at the homeopathic meeting at Denver that operations be performed on irritable boys. Almost all of us will remember that parents have had a way of doing that for years.

CHICAGO coal dealers were anxious to aid the strikers \$10,000 worth if they could thereby make hundreds of thousands. It is wonderful how capitalists sometimes sympathize with the workmen in their strikes.

THE senate complains that the mercury stood 81 in the senate chamber yesterday and the temperature was sweltering. There is no pity coming to them—if they don't like the heat they might have got through with their work and adjourned.

THE McPherson county Democrats declared in their resolutions that John Martin had done everything possible for the advancement of Democracy and is deserving and will receive the endorsement of every true Democrat. Mrs. Lease would say, "I told you so."

THERE seems to be little or no truth in the report that there existed an anarchist plot to blow up the buildings in Washington. The Washington police had better confine themselves to things within the range of their ability. Anything greater than arresting people for trespassing on the grass proves too great an undertaking for them.

MORAL AND MATERIAL RUIN.

Senator Quay seems to think it is so wrong for a person occupying his exalted position to gamble in one of the people's necessities. He boldly proclaims that he will do it again. If it is not wrong for a senator of the United States to gamble, of course it is not wrong for the humblest citizen, and if it is not wrong to gamble on the rise and fall of the price of sugar, how can it be wrong to risk money on any other game of chance or a lottery?

This calls to mind the declaration made by the Populists at Omaha two years ago, that the country was on the verge of moral and material ruin.

In the light of subsequent events this declaration reaches the dignity of prophecy. The stories of bootlegging, fraud, corruption and ballot-box stuffing, to which the country has been treated from time to time, have all sunk into insignificance when compared with the sugar-trust scandal, the armor plate frauds, and the recent developments in the municipal affairs of New York city. A condition of affairs is presented certainly not far removed from moral ruin.

Evidences of material ruin are no less lacking when one considers the paralyzed industries of the country, the strikes, the lockouts, the vast army of idle men, the hungry women and children, the awful record of failure and bankruptcy of the past year and the fact that nothing is being attempted to relieve these conditions.

The Populist prophecy was all right. It is easy to see the fault; it is the Populist remedy that the people are afraid of. Any one can point out the disease; but it takes a great physician to heal it. The Populists say they have a nostrum that will do it. Unfortunately their record in this state is not reassuring.

ONE of the chief arguments of the opponents of equal suffrage is that it would break up the homes of the country. In view of the fact that the divorce courts are already overrun with business, it is a little remarkable that the solicitude of these good people for the integrity of the home has not been sooner aroused. Is it not possible that in providing a new cause for the dissolution of family ties, that a large number of old ones will be removed? The women of the country don't seem to have any fear that the family relation will be disturbed. Again it is said that women do not desire the franchise. Some of them do certainly. Will anyone maintain that it should be denied to these because their sisters do not care about it? The right to vote was conferred upon the black man regardless of whether he wanted it or not. The duties of citizenship were thrust upon him without the asking, because it was right and just. Mr. Ingalls has said that the enfranchisement of the colored race was a failure, nevertheless no one has yet had the nerve to demand that they be deprived of it.

THAT a large majority of the people of Kansas favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 there can be no doubt. In order that their views on this question may be given expression, the constituencies of the various candidates for congress, of whatever party, should require of them a definite pledge as to their position on this question. If this were done it would not matter who is elected as far as this all important question is concerned. When platforms are deficient on the silver question let the candidate become a platform unto himself. Kansas should send eight representatives to congress pledged to vote for free American silver.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL.

At Salina They Will Not Endorse Populism, Says J. L. Bristow.

"What is the feeling in political circles in your vicinity," asked a reporter of J. L. Bristow of Salina today. "There is a good deal of enthusiasm among the Populists who believe in woman suffrage and a great deal of disappointment among those who do not believe in universal suffrage. Leading Democrats have expressed themselves as opposed to fusion and J. H. Padgett and other prominent Democrats who have favored fusion say that with a strong gubernatorial candidate there is a good chance of an election of a Democrat on an anti-prohibition, anti-suffrage and tariff reform platform. The Democratic Populists have declared themselves to be Democrats. Some who have been candidates on the Populist ticket now say that they won't support the state ticket.

"The Populists will lose strength and gain none as the result of suffrage endorsement. The Republicans who believe in female suffrage will vote upon that question according to conviction and upon other matters the same way. The Republican women are Republicans still and many of them were not especially anxious it should be in the Republican platform and are willing to let the suffrage question stand upon its merits.

"I haven't talked with Mrs. Johns, but do not believe that there is any truth in the report that she has left the Republicans because the Populists have adopted a suffrage plank. While a very ardent worker for suffrage she has very earnest convictions on other questions. She is not a woman of one idea."

Young Men Republicans. The semi-annual election of officers of the Young Men's Republican club was held last night at the office of Justice J. B. Ferry. The new officers are: President, L. S. Ferry; First Vice President, C. E. Gault; Second Vice President, C. D. Watson; Secretary, L. S. Greenwood; Treasurer, J. B. Ferry. At the conclusion of the meeting the retiring president, O. L. Clark, and the president, L. S. Ferry, escorted the members to an ice cream parlor.

Funeral Notice. Mrs. A. Wyllie died at 8:30 a. m. yesterday. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 507 Western avenue, Wednesday, the 20th, at 3 p. m. The Scottish society are especially invited to attend.

SAMOA'S ISLES AGAIN.

THOUGH A GENTLE RACE, THE SAMOANS ARE OFTEN IN TROUBLE.

Can It Be That the Whites, Particularly the Germans, Are at Fault?—Bits of History. John C. Klein, Chief Justice Ide and the Aborigines.

That beautiful nest of islands known as the Samoan group, that has been likened to a cluster of oases in a desert of green sea water, has been attracting the world's attention again.

One of the statements that have been lately put forth about the lovely little archipelago is to the effect that the present administration proposes to abandon all American interests there, and this has caused heated discussion on the part of those who take an interest in the matter.

The Samoan islands are an even dozen in number, 10 being inhabited by about 30,000 natives and 700 whites. They were known as the Navigator is-



A CONSULTATION WITH SAMOAN CHIEFS.

lands by the old geographers and were surveyed in 1839 by the United States exploring expedition under Commodore Wilkes. The chief islands, in order of size, are Savaii, Upolu, Ituila, Manua, Olofenga, Ofu, Manono and Apolani. The largest contains 700 square miles, while Apolani contains but seven. The islands not here named are nothing but specks of land in a waste of waves. The harbor of Apia, of which so much has been printed during the last few years, is situated on Upolu, the most important and most populous island of the group, though not the largest. The harbor of Pago Pago is located on Ituila. The inferior importance of Savaii, in spite of its superior size, is due to its physical features, which are quite unlike those of any other of the islands. Its shores are low; a peak, the approaches to which are gradual, rises in the center, and there are no permanent streams. Ituila affords the finest scenery. The entire group appears to be of volcanic origin, though the natives possess no traditions of ancient eruptions. In 1867, however, a submarine volcano burst out near Manua, and for a fortnight jets of mud and dense columns of sand and stones were projected to a height of 2,000 feet or more.

The archipelago is situated between 169 and 172 west longitude and 13 and 14 south latitude, directly in the track of commerce between New Zealand and Hawaii. This location renders the Samoan islands the key to the southern Pacific from a naval as well as a commercial standpoint, and it is this that has made them a bone of contention for so many years. The Germans were first on the ground in the capacity of traders, beginning operations as early as 1857.

In 1870 they controlled the entire trade of the group. A line of steamers began to touch at Samoa in that year, and an American company began operations. It was two years later that an agreement was made between the United States and the Samoan chiefs for the cession of the harbor of Pago Pago to this government for a coaling station. It was then proposed to annex the islands to the United States, and all the chiefs of the group joined in a petition asking that this be done. This government, however, suggested the formation of a local government composed of a native king and advised by resident whites and natives. In 1878 a treaty was signed by the Samoans and the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain. By the terms of this writing the independence of the islands was guaranteed, and there was to be no interference with the domestic affairs of the Samoans except by the joint action of the three governments.

The Germans were not satisfied with the way things went on under this agreement, but it was 10 years before



CHIEF JUSTICE IDE.

they did anything about it. Then they fomented trouble among the natives, and a rebellion was started against King Malietoa by a native chief named Tamasese. Tamasese won with the aid of the Germans and was made king, the Germans deporting the legitimate monarch. A new treaty was then made with Tamasese, who granted the Germans special privileges. It was then the Americans and the English who objected, and the Malietoa party among the natives organized under a new native leader named Mataafa. Each of the three governments sent its warships there, and it was during this period of disorder

that a hurricane swept all that portion of the Pacific and wrecked so many warships, carrying hundreds of brave men to the bottom with the ill fated craft.

It was then, too, that Mr. John C. Klein made his record as a newspaper correspondent of exceptional ability. Perhaps you do not recall him without a moment's thought. Mr. Klein was sent to Samoa by a newspaper in New York and one in San Francisco. He became a good friend of Mataafa, and the Germans made a big row about it. In fact, they got to hate Klein so bitterly that they demanded of this government that he should be obliged to leave. Mr. Klein has always claimed that he did no more than his duty in reporting the facts in what seemed to him the utterly defenseless course of the Germans in making war upon the natives. He finally had to take refuge upon a United States man-of-war. He is now a resident of New York.

The upshot of all the trouble was a joint treaty, signed at Berlin in 1889, by which Malietoa was restored to the throne and all the three powers were guaranteed equal rights. An advisory board to the king, composed of a representative of each power, was established, and it was hoped that everything would then go on smoothly. But dissatisfaction soon arose among the natives. Mataafa, by whose efforts alone the restoration of Malietoa to the Samoan kingdom was rendered possible, revolted, and a bloody warfare began in 1892, which was not concluded till some time in July of last year, when Mataafa saw that his contest with Malietoa was a hopeless one. He retreated to the island of Manono, and there, American, German and British warships threatened to bombard him unless he surrendered. Malietoa celebrated his victory in most barbaric fashion, displaying the heads of Mataafa's followers on poles and in other ways exhibiting his savage nature.

This year there have been fresh disturbances in Samoa, Tamasese, who was made king by the Germans in 1888, being the leader of the revolt. He had been deported to one of the smaller islands, but he could not be controlled. It is not possible to record all the details of the current complications in the space at command. It is stated in some quarters that the rebels have gained much native sympathy by reason of the action of Chief Justice Henry C. Ide of Vermont, who was formerly United States land commissioner in Samoa and was appointed to his present post in September, 1893, under the Berlin treaty of 1889, by the three signatory powers. It is stated that when there were signs of an outbreak in March last the chief justice disarmed the native forces in order to secure peace and im-



JOHN C. KLEIN.

prisoned 23 chiefs, who were sentenced to work upon the roads, the same as if they were not chiefs at all. Of course King Malietoa approved of this, because such action tended to make him more secure upon his island throne, and his approval has heightened the adverse feeling of his disaffected subjects. Malietoa is described by those who have met him as a man of inferior mental caliber as well as of the most savage cruelty. When he has distinguished guests to entertain, it is said that he brings out nine or ten music boxes and sets them all going at once. Mentally Mataafa is said to be upon a much higher plane.

Notwithstanding their bloody fights, the Samoans are spoken of by those who profess to know them best as an exceptionally gentle race. They are physically very near perfection. Mr. Klein says that they are wonderfully versed in the world's affairs, and that many speak the three chief European languages fluently. He has many letters from Mataafa, which show him to be a man of keen perceptions and good reasoning powers.

Like most aborigines of the isles of the sea, the Samoans do not relish hard work, and so fertile are their islands that it is not necessary for them to make great exertions in order to obtain food. As for raiment, until the whites invaded Samoa the natives were satisfied to be clad in the circumambient air alone, save for an apron of leaves, and their dwellings are for the most part simplicity itself. They are circular in form, from 30 to 40 feet in diameter and with side walls so low that the houses are spoken of as "principally roof." This latter is cone shaped, thatched and rises about 25 feet above the ground. Each house has but one room, but at night this apartment is divided by little tents of matting into sleeping places, under which ingeniously made instruments of torture, consisting of bamboo sticks and matting and used as beds, are placed. Except for their leaf aprons the Samoans are cleanly, but inasmuch as these articles of apparel are too fragile to bear washing they are worn uncleansed till they drop to pieces. The native Samoan in his native state is not a pleasant creature to be near, however, because of the universal custom of smearing the body with rancid coconut oil. They bathe the hair daily in a solution of lime to give it a reddish tinge. The native religion, singularly enough, resembles the Greek mythology in many ways, and before the introduction of Christianity polygamy was largely practiced.

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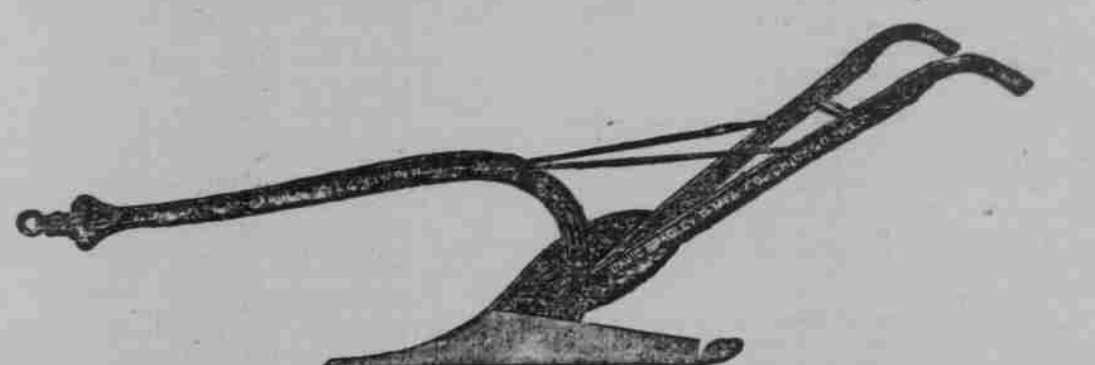
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